YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment Annual Review 2011

This report contains annual information derived from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. It serves as a comprehensive data addition to the Yukon Bureau of Statistics' monthly 'Yukon Employment Report'.

In Yukon, from 2002 to 2011, the annual population, labour force, and employment have all seen steady increases with the exception of slight declines in both labour force and employed in 2007 and 2009. During this period, the unemployment rate ranged from a high of 10.1% in 2003 to a low of 4.4% in 2006.

The employment situation in Yukon reached historic records in 2011. The annual labour force of 20,200 (an increase of 1,300, or 6.9%, over 2010) was comprised of 19,100 employed workers (an increase of 1,600, or 9.1%, over 2010) and 1,100 unemployed workers (a decrease of 200, or 15.4%, compared to 2010). These figures equate to a decrease of 1.5 percentage points in the annual unemployment rate, from 6.9% in 2010 to 5.4% in 2011. Yukon's 2011 unemployment rate was 2.0 percentage points lower than the national average and was tied for second lowest amongst all other Canadian jurisdictions.

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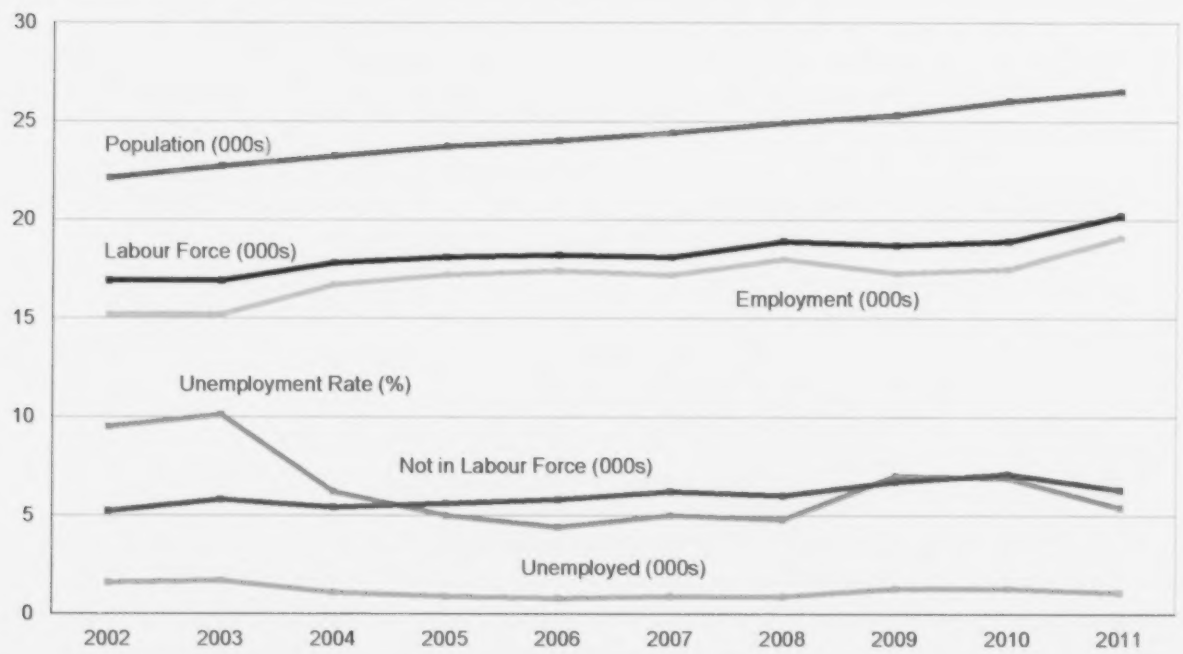
Labour Force Characteristics, aged 15+



Labour Force Characteristics by Occupation, 2011

	Labour Force	Employed
Total, all occupations	**20,200**	**19,100**
Management occupations	**2,300**	**2,300**
Senior management occupations	200	200
Other management occupations	2,200	2,100
Business, finance and administrative occupations	**3,800**	**3,700**
Professional occupations in business and finance	600	600
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	1,300	1,300
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	1,900	1,900
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	**1,700**	**1,700**
Health occupations	**1,000**	**1,000**
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	600	600
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	400	400
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	**2,600**	**2,600**
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	1,700	1,700
Teachers and professors	900	900
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	**500**	**500**
Sales and service occupations	**3,900**	**3,800**
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	600	600
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	900	800
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	500	500
Occupation in protective services	300	300
Childcare and home support workers	200	200
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	1,500	1,400
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	**3,200**	**2,900**
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	400	400
Construction trades	600	600
Other trades occupations	800	800
Transport and equipment operators	800	800
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	400	400
Occupations unique to primary industry	**600**	**500**
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	**200**	**200**
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	200	200
Labourer in processing, manufacturing and utilities	..	..
Unclassified occupations	**300**	**..**

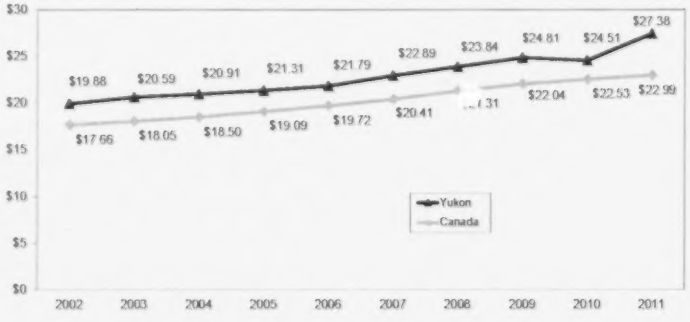
.. data suppressed for confidentiality.

Note: Those unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago make up the "unclassified" category in this table.

Average Hourly Wage Rate
(does not include self-employed workers)

Yukon's annual hourly wage rate was $27.38 in 2011. This is an increase of $2.87, or 11.7%, compared to 2010. Canada's hourly wage rate was $22.99 in 2011, an increase of $0.46, or 2.0%, compared 2010.

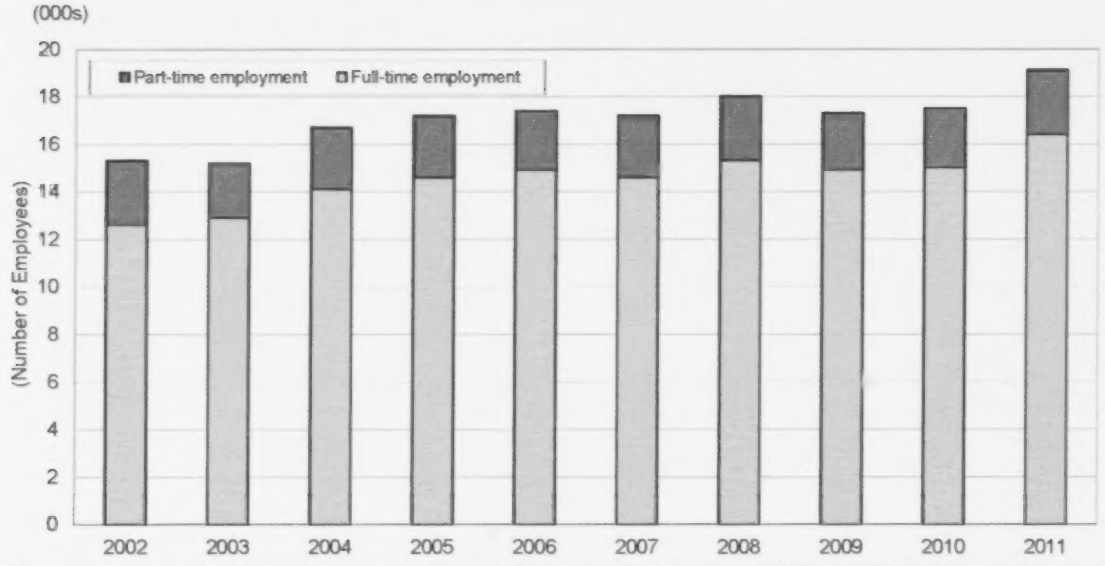
In 2011, Yukon's average hourly rate was $4.39, or 19.1%, higher than the national average.



Number of Employees and Average Hourly Wage Rate by Occupation and Age Groups, 2011

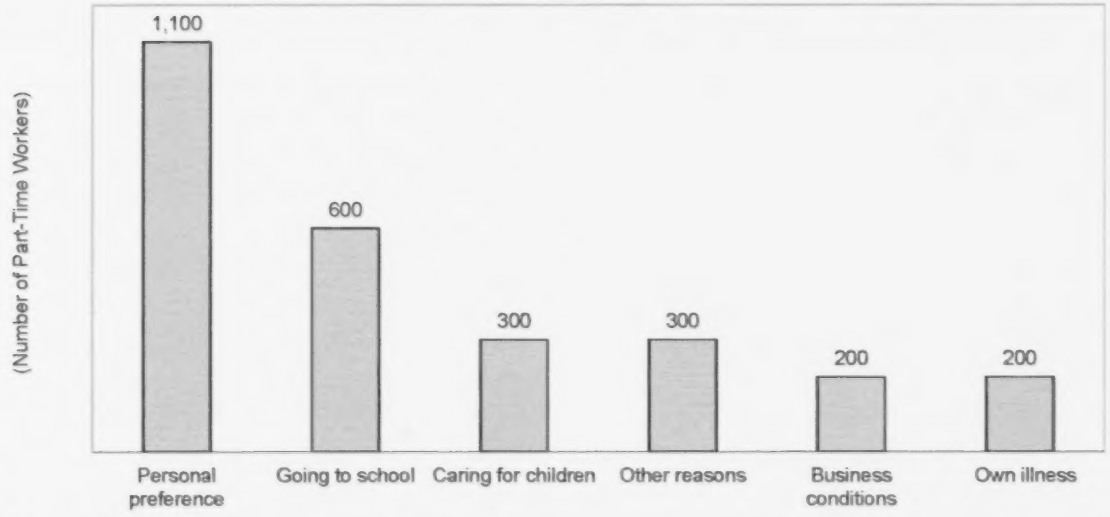
Main Job (Full-Time and Part-time Employees)		Age Groups 15 +	15-24	25-54	55+
Total, all occupations	**Number of Employees**	**16,300**	**2,500**	**11,100**	**2,800**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**27.38**	**17.11**	**29.32**	**28.79**
Management occupations	**Number of Employees**	**1,600**	..	**1,200**	**300**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**38.28**	..	**39.79**	..
Senior management occupations	Number of Employees	200	..	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Other management occupations	Number of Employees	1,400	..	1,100	300
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	38.05	..	39.38	..
Business, finance and administrative occupations	**Number of Employees**	**3,400**	**300**	**2,400**	**600**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**24.52**	..	**25.34**	**26.29**
Professional occupations in business and finance	Number of Employees	500	..	400	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	32.13	..	32.42	..
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	Number of Employees	1,100	..	700	300
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	24.75	..	24.66	..
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	Number of Employees	1,800	300	1,300	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	22.5	..	23.75	..
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	**Number of Employees**	**1,500**	**200**	**1,200**	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**31.69**	..	**33.44**	..
Health occupations	**Number of Employees**	**800**	..	**500**	**200**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**34.63**	..	**35.06**	..
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Number of Employees	500	..	400	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	37.5	..	..	..
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	Number of Employees	400	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	**Number of Employees**	**2,400**	..	**1,900**	**400**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**33.32**	..	**33.96**	**33.66**
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	Number of Employees	1,500	..	1,200	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	31.28	..	32.39	..
Teachers and professors	Number of Employees	900	..	700	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	36.77	..	36.63	..
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	**Number of Employees**	**400**	..	**200**	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**28.50**	..	..	..
Sales and service occupations	**Number of Employees**	**3,400**	**900**	**1,900**	**600**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**18.85**	**13.40**	**20.94**	**20.21**
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	Number of Employees	300	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	Number of Employees	800	300	300	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	16.25	..	..	..
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	Number of Employees	500	200	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	15.18	..	..	..
Occupation in protective services	Number of Employees	300	..	300	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Childcare and home support workers	Number of Employees	200	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	Number of Employees	1,200	300	700	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	17.64	..	18.09	..
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	**Number of Employees**	**2,400**	**600**	**1,300**	**400**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**25.46**	**19.30**	**27.37**	**28.94**
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	Number of Employees	200	..	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Construction trades	Number of Employees	400	..	300	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	26.67	..	..	..
Other trades occupations	Number of Employees	700	200	400	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	26.37	..	27.70	..
Transport and equipment operators	Number of Employees	700	..	400	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	25.99	..	26.98	..
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	Number of Employees	400	200	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Occupations unique to primary industry	**Number of Employees**	**300**	..	**200**	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**25.05**	..	..	..
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	**Number of Employees**	**200**	..	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..

Type of Employment

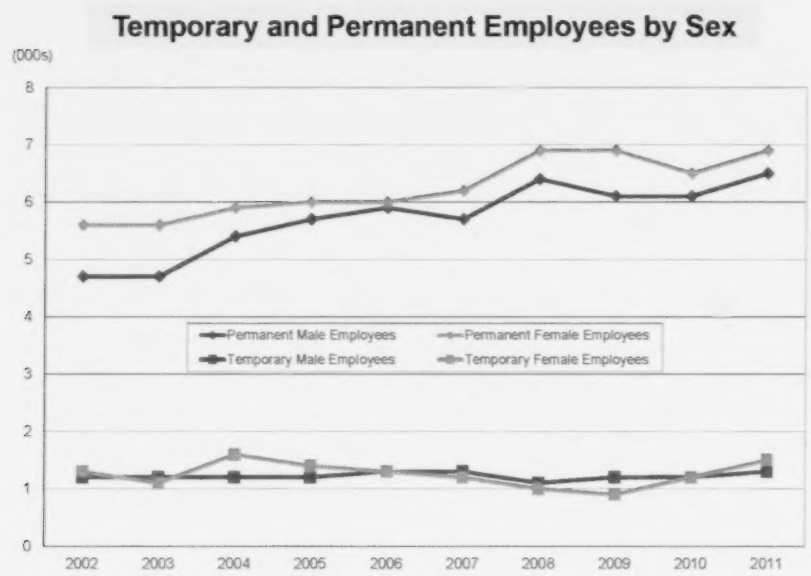


In 2011, there were 16,400 full-time workers and 2,700 part-time workers in Yukon. This indicates that 14.1% of all workers were part-time, whereas over the last ten years, the percentage of part-time workers averaged 15.2%. In comparison, 19.1% of workers in Canada were part-time workers in 2011, slightly higher than the average percentage of part-time workers between 2002 and 2011 of 18.7%. Yukon had the third lowest rate of part-time workers in Canada, behind the Northwest Territories (10.6%) and Nunavut (12.7%). The highest percentage of part-time workers was in British Columbia at 22.6%.

Reasons for Working Part-Time, 2011

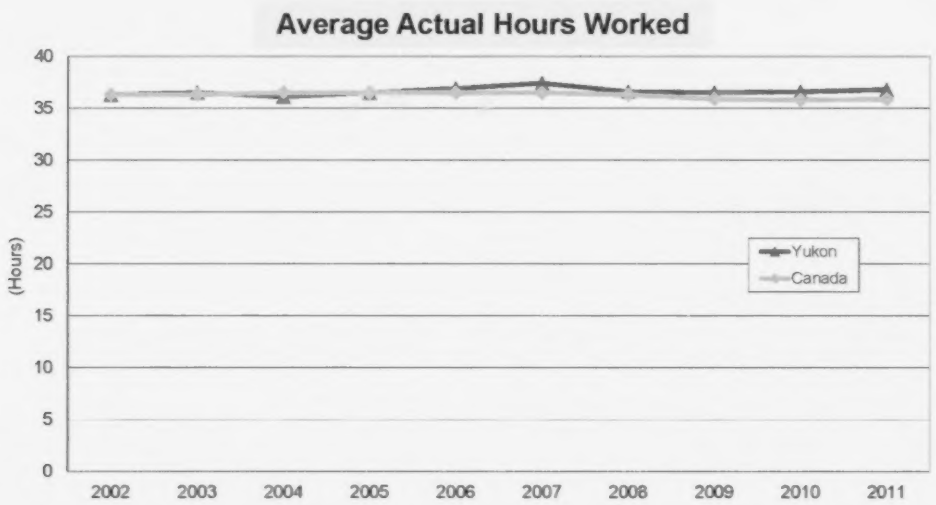


Of Yukon's 2,700 part-time workers in 2011 the following reasons were stated as their main reason for working part-time: 40.7% stated personal preference; 22.2% were going to school; 11.1% were caring for children; 7.4% worked part-time due to their own illness; 7.4% cited business conditions and they did not look for full-time work; and 11.1% indicated other reasons (voluntary, family responsibilities, could not find full-time etc.).



In 2011, there were 16,300 Yukon employees of which 13,400 (82.2%) were permanent and 2,900 (17.8%) were temporary. Nationally, 86.3% of employees were permanent in 2011.

Of the 13,400 permanent Yukon employees, 1,600 (11.9%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 9,500 (70.9%) aged 25-54; and 2,400 (17.9%) were 55 and over. Of the 13,400 permanent employees, 6,500 (48.5%) were male and 6,900 (51.5%) were female *(figures do not total due to rounding)*.

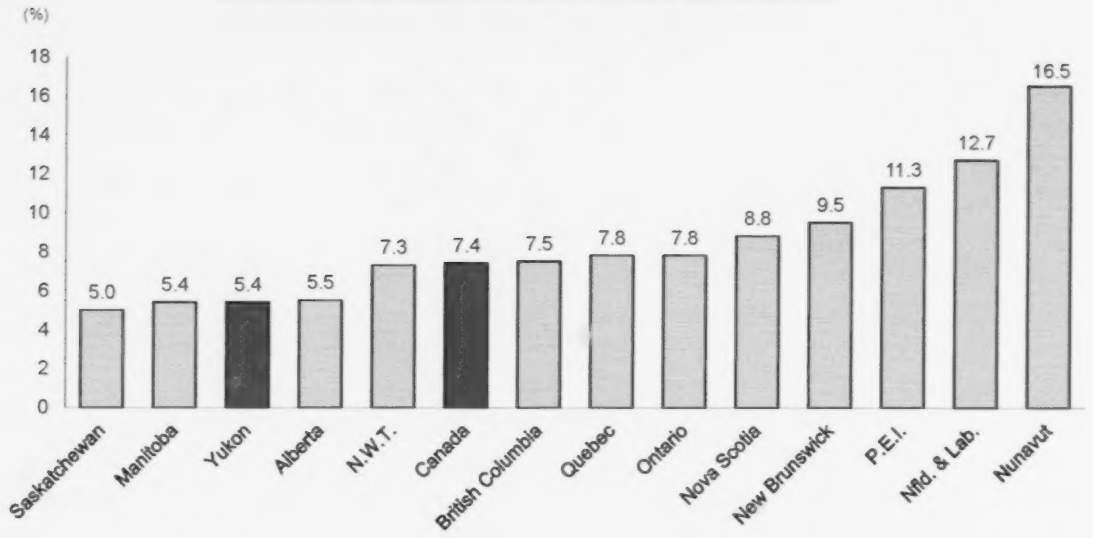


Note: Average actual hours worked is calculated by dividing the total actual hours worked at main job by the number of persons who were at work during the reference week.

In Yukon in 2011, the average actual hours worked was 36.8 hours per week. The *Occupations unique to primary industry* reported the highest average hours worked, at 44.8 hours per week. *Occupations unique to processing, manufactruing and utilities* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 30.0 hours per week.

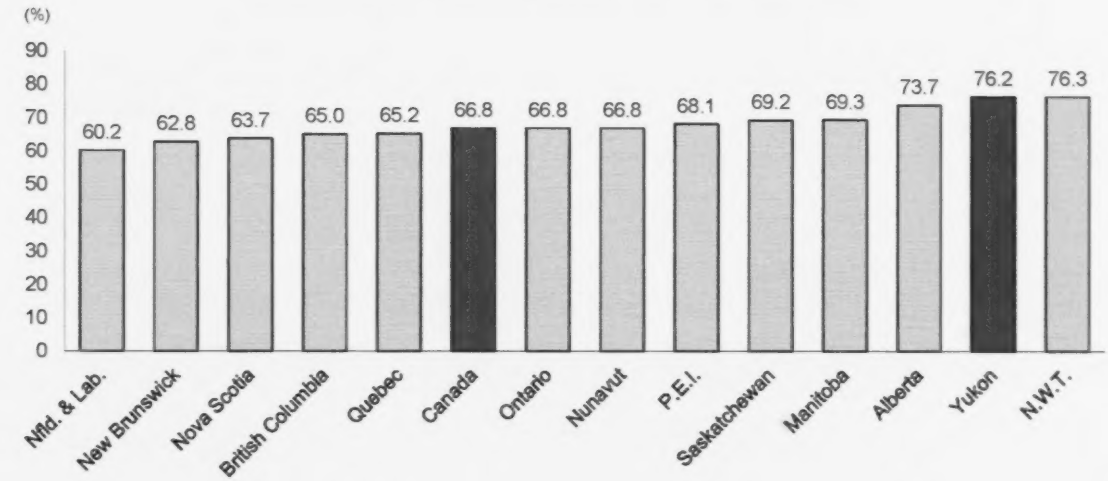
Just slightly lower than Yukon, Canada's average actual hours worked in 2011 was 35.9 hours per week. For Canada, *Occupations unique to primary industry* reported the highest average hours worked, at 44.4 hours per week, while *Sales and service occupations* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 30.8 hours per week.

Unemployment Rate by Jurisdiction, 2011



Yukon's 2011 unemployment rate of 5.4% was tied with Manitoba for the second-lowest in Canada, marking the eighth consecutive year that Yukon's unemployment rate has been below the national rate. The average unemployment rate over the past 10 years was 6.4% in Yukon and 7.1% in Canada.

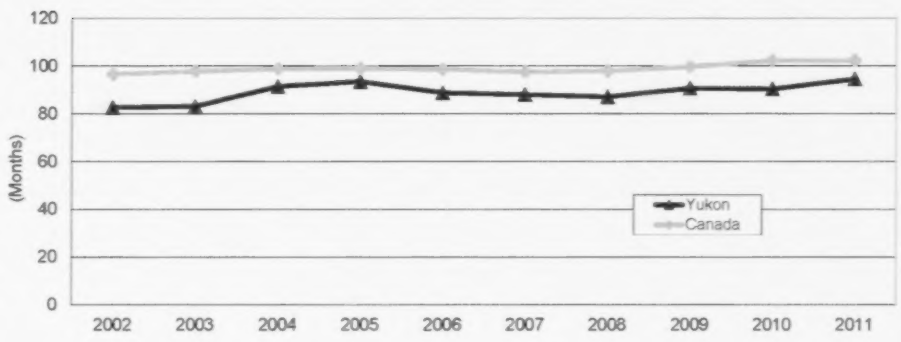
Participation Rate by Jurisdiction, 2011



In 2011, Yukon's participation rate was the second highest in Canada, at 76.2%. Yukon's participation rate over the ten year period of 2002 to 2011 has averaged 75.3%, consistently higher than almost all other Canadian provinces and territories. Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 67.2%.

Note: Job tenure measures the number of consecutive months or years a person has worked for the current (or most recent) employer. The employee may have worked in one or more occupations or in one or more locations or businesses and still be considered to have continuous tenure if the employer has not changed. But if a person has worked for the same employer over different periods of time, job tenure measures the most recent period of uninterrupted work. A temporary layoff does not constitute an interruption.

Average Job Tenure in Months

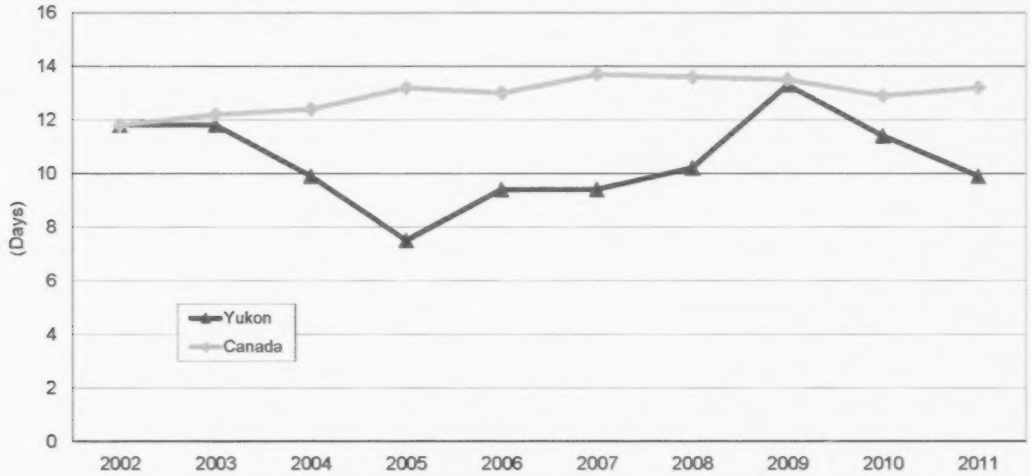


Canada's average job tenure has remained relatively stable over the last ten years, with Canadian worker's job tenure hovering around the 100 month mark, or 8 1/3 years. Yukon workers have remained slightly the below the national average, although over the last 4 years the difference has been closer. The average Yukon job tenure in 2011 was 94.5 months, or the equivalent of 7.9 years.

Yukon *Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation occupations* reported the longest job tenure in 2011 at 226 months, or 18.8 years. *Chefs and cooks, occupations in the food and beverage services, including supervisors* reported the shortest job tenure at 26.0 months in 2011.

Overall, Yukon men reported higher job tenure in 2011 (102.9 months) than women (85.8 months).

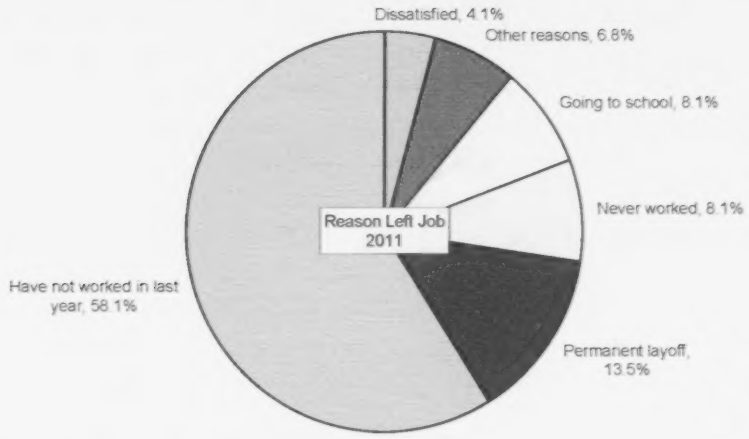
Average Annual Days Lost for Personal Reasons



Note: The estimated number of days lost per worker per year is calculated by pro-rating the time lost during the reference week for personal reasons over the whole year. These estimates apply only to full-time employees who are single job holders.

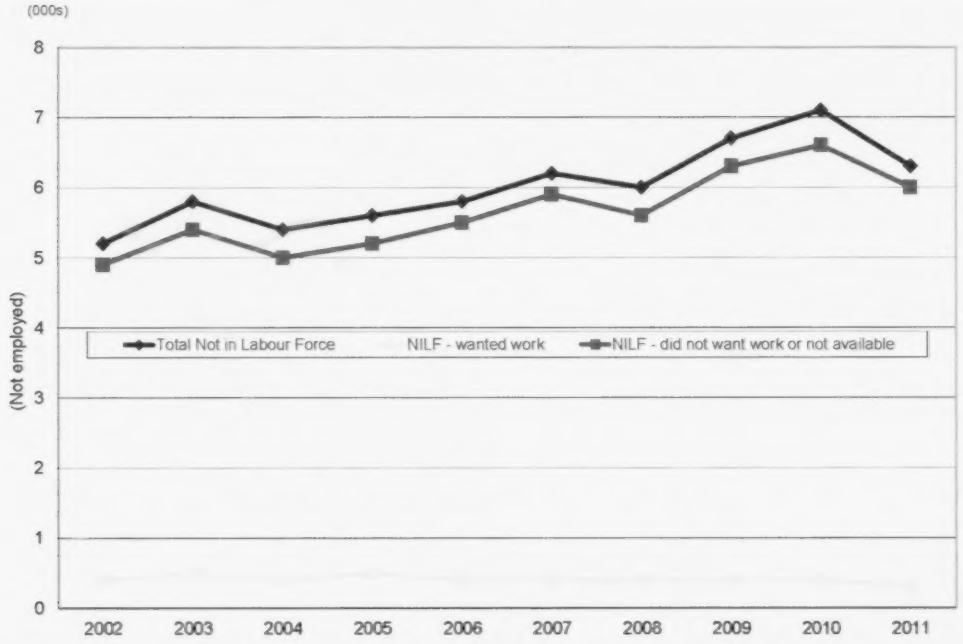
In Canada, an average of 13.2 days were lost per worker for personal reasons in 2011. In Yukon, an average of 9.9 days were lost per worker for personal reasons, lower than any of the provinces in Canada (*data not available for the NWT and Nunavut*). The 2011 Yukon average is comprised of 5.9 days lost due to own illness or disability, (*3.3 days for men and 8.8 days for women*) and 4.1 days lost to family responsibilities and maternity leave.

Reason Left Last Job (unemployed and not in labour force)



Of the 7,400 persons without a job in 2011 (aged 15+ unemployed or not in labour force), 4,900 had not worked in the last year or had never worked. Of those who had worked in the previous 12 months, 1,000 had lost their job by permanent lay off, 600 left to go school, 300 left citing dissatisfaction and the remaining 500 left for other reasons which include: own illness or disability, personal or family reasons, retired, etc.

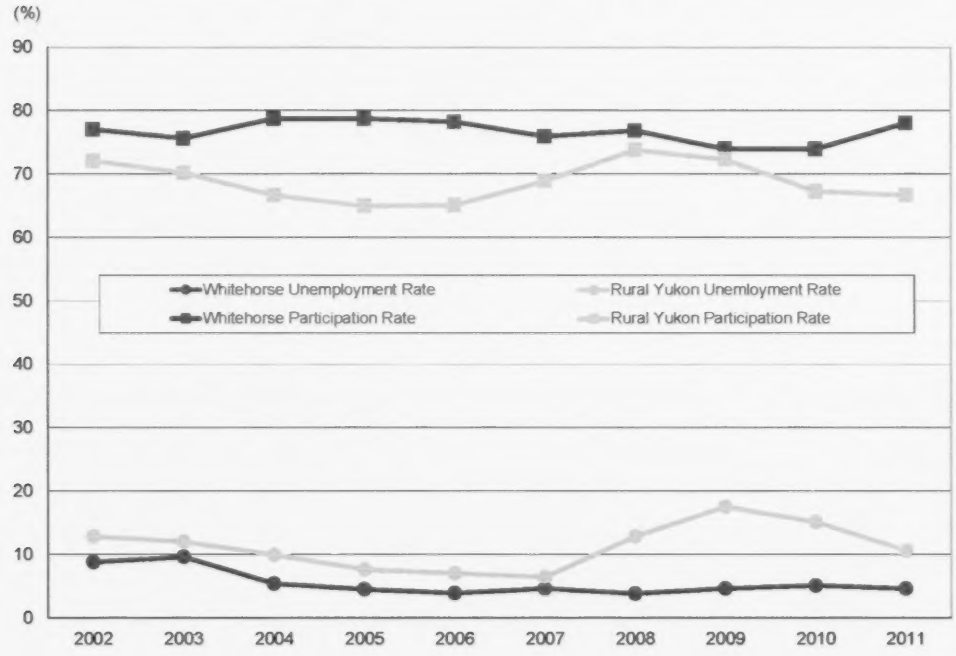
Not in Labour Force (NILF)



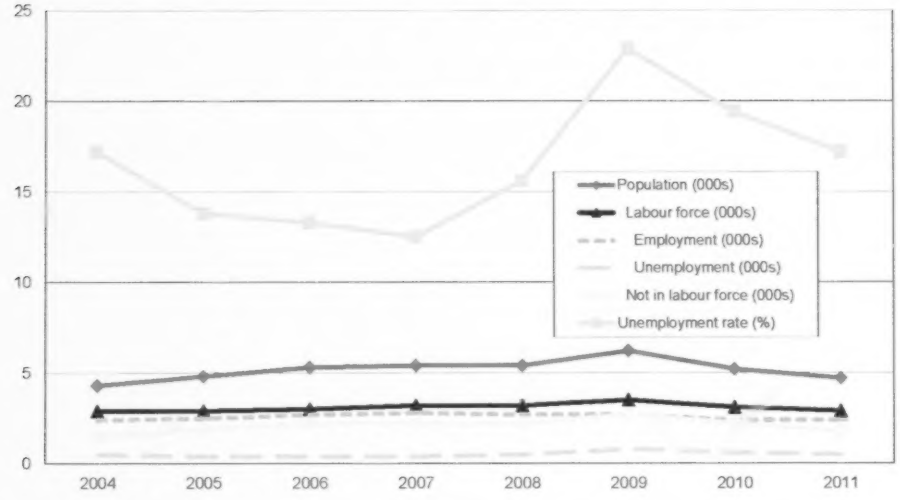
In 2011, of the 6,300 persons who were not in the labour force, 6,000 did not want work or were unavailable and 300 did want work. The reason for not looking for work is asked of those who were not employed and did not search for work, but said they wanted work during reference week. Some of those reasons included illness, personal/family, school, awaiting recall/reply, discouraged (believed no suitable work was available), etc.

Whitehorse Labour Force Characteristics, 2011

		Whitehorse				Rural Yukon			
		15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +
Population	**Both Sexes**	**22,300**	**3,800**	**12,700**	**5,800**	**4,200**	**500**	**2,300**	**1,400**
	Males	11,200	2,000	6,200	3,000	2,100	200	1,100	800
	Females	11,100	1,800	6,500	2,800	2,000	300	1,200	600
Labour force	**Both Sexes**	**17,400**	**2,600**	**11,400**	**3,400**	**2,800**	**300**	**1,900**	**600**
	Males	8,800	1,400	5,600	1,900	1,500	..	1,000	400
	Females	8,600	1,200	5,800	1,500	1,300	200	900	200
Employment	**Both Sexes**	**16,600**	**2,300**	**11,100**	**3,300**	**2,500**	**300**	**1,700**	**600**
	Males	8,400	1,200	5,400	1,800	1,300	..	800	400
	Females	8,200	1,100	5,700	1,500	1,200	200	800	200
Full-time	**Both Sexes**	**14,200**	**1,600**	**10,000**	**2,600**	**2,200**	**200**	**1,500**	**500**
	Males	7,600	900	5,200	1,500	1,200	..	800	300
	Females	6,600	600	4,800	1,200	1,000	..	700	200
Part-time	**Both Sexes**	**2,400**	**700**	**1,100**	**600**	**300**	**..**	**200**	**..**
	Males	800	300	200	300	..	..	..	..
	Females	1,600	400	800	300	200	..	..	..
Unemployment	**Both Sexes**	**800**	**300**	**400**	**..**	**300**	**..**	**200**	**..**
	Males	400	200	200	..	200	..	..	..
	Females	400	200	200	..	..	..	..	..
Not in labour force	**Both Sexes**	**4,900**	**1,300**	**1,200**	**2,400**	**1,400**	**200**	**400**	**800**
	Males	2,300	700	500	1,100	700	..	200	400
	Females	2,600	600	700	1,200	700	..	200	400
Unemployment rate	**Both Sexes**	**4.6**	**11.5**	**3.5**	**..**	**10.7**	**..**	**10.5**	**..**
	Males	4.5	14.3	3.6	..	13.3	..	..	..
	Females	4.7	16.7	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
Participation rate	**Both Sexes**	**78.0**	**68.4**	**89.8**	**58.6**	**66.7**	**60.0**	**82.6**	**42.9**
	Males	78.6	70.0	90.3	63.3	71.4	..	90.9	50.0
	Females	77.5	66.7	89.2	53.6	65.0	66.7	75.0	33.3
Employment rate	**Both Sexes**	**74.4**	**60.5**	**87.4**	**56.9**	**59.5**	**60.0**	**73.9**	**42.9**
	Males	75.0	60.0	87.1	60.0	61.9	..	72.7	50.0
	Females	73.9	61.1	87.7	53.6	60.0	66.7	66.7	33.3



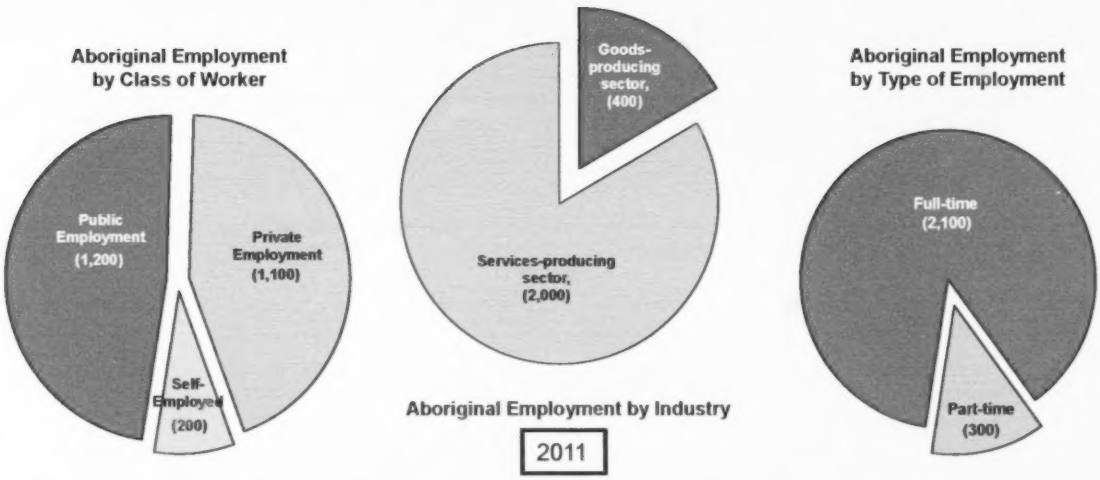
Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, aged 15+



Note: 2004 was the first year Yukon aboriginal data was available from the Labour Force Survey. Aboriginal is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nation, Métis and Inuit.

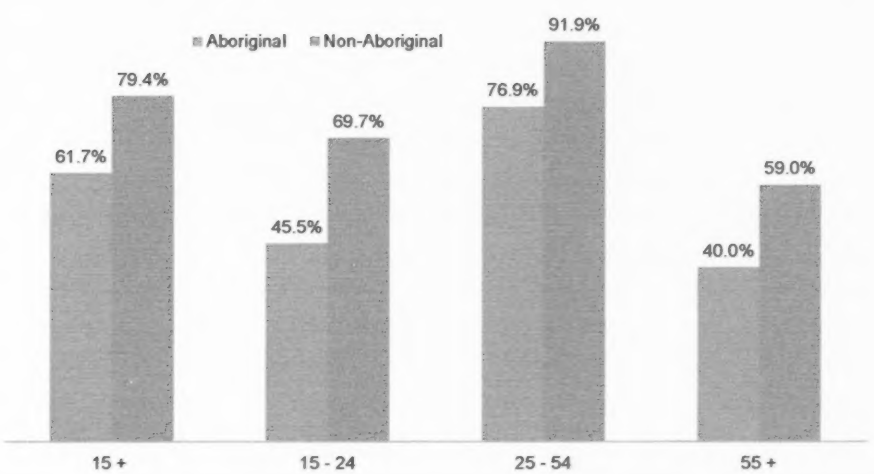
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Labour force	3,100	2,900	15,800	17,300
Employment	2,400	2,400	15,100	16,700
Full-time employment	2,100	2,100	12,900	14,300
Part-time employment	300	300	2,200	2,400
Unemployment	600	500	700	600
Not in labour force	2,200	1,800	4,900	4,500
Unemployment rate	19.4%	17.2%	4.4%	3.5%
Participation rate	59.6%	61.7%	76.3%	79.4%
Employment rate	46.2%	51.1%	72.9%	76.6%

- In 2011, the Labour Force Survey indicated a decrease of 200 people, or 6.5%, amongst the aboriginal labour force in Yukon. The non-aboriginal labour force showed an increase of 1,500 workers, or 9.5%, compared to 2010.
- The number of employed aboriginals remained unchanged at 2,400 comparing 2011 to 2010. The number of non-aboriginal employed increased by 1,600, or 10.6%, over this time period.
- Unemployment among aboriginals decreased slightly from 600 in 2010 to 500 in 2011 which represents a 16.7% decrease. Non-aboriginal unemployed also decreased by 100, or 14.3% during the same time period.
- The aboriginal unemployment rate decreased 2.2 percentage points between 2010 and 2011, from 19.4% to 17.2%. The non-aboriginal unemployment rate decreased 0.9 percentage points from 4.4% to 3.5%.
- In 2011, the participation rate amongst aboriginals in Yukon increased to 61.7% from 59.6% in 2010. The non-aboriginal participation rate increased to 79.4% in 2011.
- The employment rate in 2011 amongst the aboriginal population was 51.1%, an increase of 4.9 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for the Yukon non-aboriginal population increased 3.7 percentage points over 2010.



- In 2011, of the 2,400 employed Yukon aboriginals, 50.0% were working in the public sector (Federal Government, Government of Yukon, Municipal Governments or First Nation Governments) and 45.8% were private sector employees. The remaining 8.3% were self-employed. In comparison, non-Aboriginal Yukoners reported 37.7% employment in the public sector, 46.7% were private sector employees, and the remaining 15.6% were self-employed.
- In 2011, 83.3% of employed aboriginals were working in the *services-producing sector*, primarily in *public administration, health care and social assistance, trade, educational services,* and *information, culture and recreation* industries. 16.7% of employed aboriginals were working in the *goods-producing* sector, primarily in *construction*. In comparison, the non-aboriginal employed reported 84.4% working in the services-producing sector and 15.6% in goods-producing sector.
- In 2011, 87.5% of employed aboriginals worked full-time in Yukon, in comparison to 85.6% of non-aboriginals.

Yukon Participation Rates by Age



Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;
- they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;
- they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed, they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

In Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in Yukon, they are counted in Yukon's labour force.

For the Labour Force Survey in Yukon, estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred and Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data. This is to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.

Definitions:

1. Employment

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

2. Employment rate

Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

4. Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

5. Labour force

The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

6. Not in the labour force

Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

7. Participation rate

The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

8. Goods-Producing Industries

Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

9. Service-Producing Industries

Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

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